

Young Man, Dress Well.



It will make all the difference between a good impression and a bad one. Our tailors (Stein-Bloch) have been studying your needs, and know your requirements and we have the clothes they make: Clothes with a style that is freer and brighter than those your uncle, or your older brother would choose—a style for YOU.

M. McINERNEY,
Merchant and Fort Streets.

LATONA

A STYLISH LADIES' REGAL

In every way, the Latona is a serviceable and comfortable, as well as a stylish boot.

The vamp is of highest-quality Black King Kid, with Patent Leather toe-cap. The top of Matt Kid is stitched to the vamp with black Japanese silk.

The semi-narrow toe affords easy fittings, and the welted sole is very flexible.

Price \$3.50

Bring your old shoes to be repaired.

REGAL SHOE STORE

McCandless Building, King and Bethel Sts.

YEE CHAN & CO.

We have just received a new line of

Boy's White Washable Suits

all sizes and prices. Also Boys' Woolen Suits in different styles. We can fit a boy from 3 to 15 years old. These suits are made of a very splendid shape and pure wool, as they are very low prices.

Bed Spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases and a Fine Assortment of Ready-Made Mosquito Nets.

Come to see our window displays.

Yee Chan & Co.

Corner of King and Bethel Streets.

"The Badger"

Fire Extinguisher

GILMAN, - - - Agent

Hawaii and the Liquor Problem

Rational Attitude Which Is Quietly Pushing King Alcohol to the Wall—Good License Law.

Syracuse, N. Y., Herald—Hawaii, in common with so many other sections of the United States, has a well-organized temperance movement. Also like most of the present-day movements of this kind, it is a quiet and well-organized sifting of public opinion and it bodes ill for the liquor traffic in the Territory.

Hawaii was settled and civilized by New England missionaries, and although the missionary element has always been dominant in public affairs, it was never able to permanently exile King Alcohol. There were periods during the existence of the monarchy when liquor was under the ban through royal edict, but the fact that the Islands have for half a century been in the path of a great maritime traffic, bringing into her ports a heterogeneous lot of wanderers, made it difficult to enforce the liquor laws.

Other native monarchs were more influenced by their own appetites, and less by the missionaries, and during their reigns there would be little if any restriction imposed on the importation and sale of alcoholic liquor. Since the annexation of the Islands to the United States in 1898, the usual Federal revenue regulations have been in force and there has been a number of local regulations more or less effective.

Like most primitive peoples, the Hawaiian has suffered much from the indulgence of liquors. His powers of resistance appear to be less than that of the white races and alcohol has doubtless played its full part in reducing the native population, estimated at least 400,000 when the Islands were visited by Captain Cook, to less than 30,000 full-blooded Hawaiians today.

A year ago a strong fight was made in the Territorial Legislature for a local option liquor law, but while this

was defeated a very efficient measure was enacted, replacing a very lax law up to that time in force. Under the present statute the licensing of saloons is put absolutely into the hands of a board of license commissioners for each county (corresponding to the four principal islands in the group), each board consisting of five members and appointed by the Governor of the Territory. These boards act upon all applications for both wholesale and retail licenses, and have absolute discretionary power in every case, from which there is no appeal. Licenses are renewed semi-annually, and each board has a salaried inspector whose duties require him to keep a careful watch upon the conduct of every licensee. At the present time in Oahu, there are forty-two retail liquor licenses and eighteen wholesale licenses, against seventy-one retail and twenty-two wholesale under the old law. A very large number of applicants for licenses have been refused and the present licensed places are run in a most orderly manner.

There is a good deal of illicit selling among the large Oriental population, and also among the Portuguese, and it is very difficult to locate and eliminate these "blind pigs" despite vigorous prosecution whenever one is raided. Then the heavy jungle growth in the mountains offers exceptional facilities for "moonshining," or illicit distilling, and there has been considerable manufacture of spirits from various roots and fruits which has escaped the attention of the revenue officers.

But despite good laws, the liquor question is a very live issue still. It continues to be the subject of frequent newspaper discussions and there is every reason to believe that the anti-saloon people aim at still more drastic legislation when the Legislature meets next winter. There has also been some pressure brought to bear on Congress for a national prohibition law to apply to the Territories, but as yet with but little prospect for success.

TAKING THE U. S. CENSUS

Seventy Thousand People to Be Employed as Enumerators.

It will require an army of 70,000 people to take the thirteenth census in 1910.

The task of making the enumeration of the 90,000,000 people in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico and in Guam, Samoa and the Panama Canal Zone will be one of enormous proportions. It will be the most gigantic work of enumeration that has ever been attempted in this or any other country, and it is intended to reach the acme of correctness and thoroughness. Not merely a count and compilation concerning the population alone, it will include a census of agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries.

Director S. N. D. North, of the Census Bureau, is already getting ready for the thirteenth census. He has been planning it for a year or more. It was hoped by Mr. North that the Crumpacker bill to provide for the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses would be passed the last session of Congress. But it failed of enactment along with numerous other measures of importance by reason of the rush at the close of the session and the anxiety of the Congress leaders to hurry the session to an end.

The Crumpacker bill, however, will doubtless be passed early the next session. It is the first bill of high privilege on the House calendar, and it is expected it will be taken up the first or second day of the session and disposed of by the House. It has not yet been acted on by the Senate Committee on Census, that committee having held back until the House had opportunity to pass the measure. No delay in the Senate, either in committee or on the floor, is anticipated.

THE LARGE COST.
It will cost about \$14,000,000 to take the thirteenth census, but this is not carried in the Crumpacker bill, as it is on the House calendar. It was in the bill at first, but the Speaker and Chairman Tawney, of the House Committee on Appropriations, thought it unwise to make so large an authorization a year before it would be used, and there was also a feeling that the appropriation should be put in one of the regular appropriation bills, as the legislative, executive and judicial bill. The coming session of Congress will no doubt appropriate liberally for census purposes.

A census of the Philippines will not be included in the coming decennial census, for the reason that one was taken in 1903, and it is doubtful whether the Philippine government would care to bear the cost of another enumeration so soon.

Important changes in the taking and compilation of the census and in the method of publication of the returns will be made. For one thing, the returns will be greatly condensed. The twelfth census required ten volumes. It is the expectation of Director North that the thirteenth census will be published in six volumes or seven at the outside. The mortality statistics of the last census will be dropped. They were found unsatisfactory as collected at the last decennial census. The reduced number of volumes will considerably lower the cost of the thirteenth census.

A change that is believed to be in the interest of accuracy and completeness will require the enumeration of population to be made as of April 15 instead of June 1, as has been the case heretofore. The reason for this is interesting. The population of the United States is exhibiting more and more a tendency to go to the seashore and the

mountains and the lakes to avoid the hot weather, and it is going much earlier than formerly. The result is that enumerators who are set to work June 1 are certain to find many houses deserted and their occupants gone away for the summer. It is thought April 1 will be a much more satisfactory date for this reason. At that time of year the exodus to the resorts will not be begun.

UNDER CIVIL SERVICE.

Provision will be made for 330 district supervisors and there will be several thousand in the clerical force in the Census Bureau establishment in Washington. The number of enumerators will be 65,000. As already mentioned, the total force needed to do the work will approximate 70,000.

The clerical force will be under civil service, but it is thought to be impracticable to make the enormous force of enumerators subject to the civil service requirements. Mr. North considers it out of the question to try to select the enumerators by civil service methods, though objections have been raised by friends of the civil service to the proposition that its workings should not be extended to census enumerators.

It is apparent that those politicians who are hostile to the civil service see excellent opportunities in the selection of a vast body of enumerators in the old-fashioned way, through political preferment, but there is unquestionably room for doubt whether a workable civil service scheme could be devised to meet the situation.—Baltimore Sun.

MORE GOOD CAUSES.

Editor Advertiser: Following up George P. Castle's letter, you suggest a distribution of money to certain institutions. I am sure you did not intend to leave the institutions under my care out in the cold, but you did. The claims of those omitted I am sure you recognize, and that the failure to mention them was through inadvertence.

Will you allow me therefore to add to the list of proposed recipients. St. Andrew's Priory has for over forty years done an excellent work for the girls of the Islands and is continuing the same under improved conditions. Iolani School for a long period has done its share of the work for boys and is today better prepared than ever to enlarge it. St. Elizabeth's House, Palama, whose work speaks for itself to all who know anything about it, as it reaches in uplifting power, men, women and children, in its neighborhood. These institutions would all be glad to have a share in any distribution of money such as is proposed by you. By the way I have not yet on hand all the money needed for the new buildings for St. Andrew's Priory and I shall be glad, to lay its needs and claims before any who recognize the work it has done and is doing.

HENRY B. RESTARICK.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of **THERAPION**. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Joliet, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmitting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies in the one case, and in the other to effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no faint or trace behind. Such is the New French Remedy **THERAPION**, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the reliance of medical men.—Diamond Field Advertiser, Kimberley.

GRAND

Clearance Sale

This grand sale is a sweeping clearance of every department, and prices are slashed accordingly.

We are taking no half-way measures—we are determined to clear our stock, regardless of the cost.

A great many people are profiting by the extraordinarily low prices. Why not be one of them?

A. Blom Fort Street, opp.
Catholic Church.

60 Miles From Honolulu

Oahu Ry

HALEIWA

ST. CLAIR BIDGOOD, Manager.

Anything bought at our store is a guarantee that

You Get What You Pay for

If you don't

We Will Pay for What You Get.

WAFFLE IRONS



No. 7 No. 8 No. 9
\$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.35
FOR GAS STOVE \$1.50

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.
HOUSEHOLD DEPT. TAKE ELEVATOR

USE



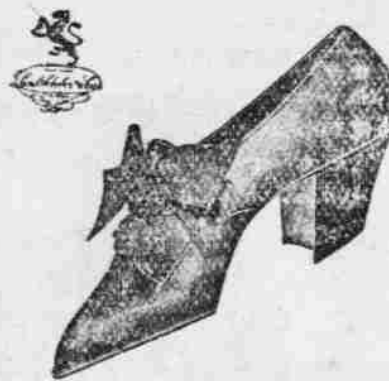
THAT IS THE BUTTER FOR YOUR TABLE.

MAY WE SUPPLY YOU WITH IT?

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

C. Q. Yee Hop & Co.

TELEPHONE 251.



Ostend

Gun Metal, Plain-toe, Cuban-heel
Ladies' Oxford

The Models for these shoes are direct from the centers of fashion, and are strictly correct in every particular.

This is the kind of shoe you want. Made by the foremost shoe manufacturers in the world.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.

1051 FORT STREET Telephone 282

WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, TWINES

American-Hawaiian Paper & Supply Co., Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND QUEEN STREETS.

GEO. G. GUILD, General Manager.

TELEPHONE 410.